ndeavoring to effect restoration, will do all assitutional power to cause observance of tions he has imposed.

GRESHAM.

THE FEELING IN HAWAII.

AMAZEMENT AND INDIGNATION AT THE CONDUCT OF MESSES. CLEVELAND, GRESHAM AND BLOUNT.

INDICATIONS OF A SECRET UNDERSTANDING BE-TWEEN THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT AND THE ROYALIST PLOTTERS-MR. BLOUNT'S REPORT REPUDIATED-A BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN VIEW.

To the Editor of The Tribune

ROYALISTS NOT SURPRISED. I am in error. Incredulity and amazement were not universal. The Royalists were not surprised; they knew it, and it is now seen that their claim that, ever since the arrival of Mr. Blount, they have known Liliuokalani would be restored, is probably true. The community has laughed at their frequent declarations of Mr. Cleveland's policy, at their apparently intimate knowledge of what was about to happen. In face of the increasing popularity and growing strength of the Provisional Government, its conservatism, its determination that the Islands shall have economical and good government, the mock Court of Liliuokalani, her pretensions, the preparations for restoration, her appointment of a new Cabinet, have all seemed very absurd. new Cabinet, have all seemed very absurd. It only adds to the bitterness of the recent news that these boasts, these preparations and claims vere probably founded on direct information.

Meantime, ever since the accession of Mr. Cleveland, the Government of Hawaii has been kept in the dark. It could learn nothing and was given to understand that there was nothing to impart, while the Royalists have unquestionably received frequent dispatches, giving them insulting treatment accorded the American Mininformation which has enabled them confidently lister, J. L. Stevens, by Mr. Blount, and indigto assert the coming result of pending negotia- nation now knows no bounds at his faine and in tions. In the light of this report it seems reasonable that Liliuokalani has been making extensive repairs and changes at her residence in Honolulu, preparing for the coming restoration, It is not strange that, within a few weeks, before the arrival of the Gresham report, she was able to negotiate a loan of over \$30,000 with a Royalist planter, Widemann. It is not strange, if it is true as rumored, that she has appointed a new Cabinet: Sam Parker, Foreign Affairs;
John E. Bush, Interior; J. H. Nawahi, Finance,
and C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General. And it
is not strange that rumors have reached us of
the plans of revenge proposed against the Americans and others who established and are maintaining the Provisional Government

AMAZEMENT AT MR. CLEVELAND'S CONDUCT. It is not understood in the Islands, and there is much comment upon the conduct of the put it mildly, in asserting that the United States this Government. It seems unaccountable that the present Government should have been recognized, that representatives have been duly accredited to it, that Mr. Cleveland has used the language of cordiality and respect toward President Dole, while, at the same time, it might almost he said he has been plotting to overthrow and destroy the Provisional Government. It seems incredible, in view of the language of Willis's credentials and the cordial words used upon his presentation, that he should at the same time have had in his pocket an authorization to overthrow and destroy this Government and restore and revive the rotten

It is freely said here, and the adherents of aw and order, the supporters of the present Government, now believe that upon the restoration of the Queen by the United States Government an English Protectorate will at once be established. Certainly the United States Govif it indorses Liliuokalani's claim and restores her to the throne. It now appears why the British war vessel Champion, instead of continuing her cruise, is ordered to remain, and that the Admiral's ship is on the way here, to arrive very shortly. The Naniwa, a powerful Japanese cruiser, has arrived, and it is stated that her marines will also be used to support and maintain Liliuokalani, and uniting with the Royalists, utterly to crush out the spark of liberty which has grown into a flame in Hawaii.

THE MASS MEETING. Amazement was succeeded by the most intense indignation at the unlawful, high-handed act of piracy proposed. The pretence of any authority to arbitrate by President Cleveland is utterly repudiated; nothing exists to authorize such pretence, and nothing has been said by this Government or its representatives to give color thereto; but allowing for the moment that an arbitration was intended, there has been none. In no possible sense can Mr. Blount's on and his report be twisted into such a

Upon such discussions as these public sentiment demanded a mass meeting. It was held upon the evening after the receipt of the news. Royalist papers urged people to stay at home; native Hawaiians were threatened; the evening was dark and stormy, yet in spite of that a great throng gathered; the drill-shed was full of determined, enthusiastic men, among whom were some of the most respectable native Hawallans, who are earnest believers in annexation. The meeting was well conducted, orderly, determined. There was the most unbounded enthusiasm and unanimity. Resolutions were adopted condemning Cleveland's unrighteous plans, approving and sustaining the course of the present Government, and pledging resistance to all attempts to overturn the same by force. There is no doubt that nearly every person present realized fully the great cfisis at hand, and that should force be used a determination of the condemnia of the

PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

The Government has not been idle during the past months; it is now well armed and has several companies of well-drilled soldiers, who are all enthusiastic and determined in their support of the Government. In addition to these, there is a large reserve, also well armed fired with equal determination to reencroachment. So far as mere numbers go arms, we are now more than a match for United States naval forces at hand. Every

the United States naval forces at hand. Every one realizes that Hawaii cannot compete with America, but it is felt that resistance can be made and our position maintained, should an attack be made, till after the meeting of Congress, when it is universally believed Cleveland's proposed outrage will not be permitted. Since the arrival of Gresham's report additional precautionary measures have been taken, so that a surprise is practically impossible, and the Government headquarters are thoroughly fortified. Like other seaports of its character and situation, Honolulu has a considerable mob element, made up of bad characters from many lands, as well as the worst elements of the native Hawaiians yet remaining. The question is anxiously asked what is to be done with this element while the Government troops are fighting off an attack? It is believed, and probably correctly, that in case the United States does attack the Provisional Government, the Royalists will incite the mob element to attack, burn and destroy the property and residences of the supporters of the present Government. No one likes to contemplate the horrors of such an attack. Honolulu is filled with homes which are as beautiful and refined as any in your land. These homes are occupied with women and children who are used to the life of your own citizens. They are the sisters, the cousins, the children of your own people. Naturally they are now filled with terror at the prospect in store. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland will say we should have thought of this before. The answer is that when the revolution of last January was forced upon us, when the alternative was presented of dishonorable submission to Liliuoka-

lani's determined attempt to overthrow the Constitution and take away the rights and liberties of the people, or accept the gage and fight for liberty and for the establishment of a Government in Hawaii which would sustain and assure these liberties, then the possible prospect was thoroughly understood and considered, and we prayed God to protect our loved ones while we fought for the liberties, lives and property of civilized and Christianized Hawaii. This contingency, the overthrow of a civilized and respectable Government by the United States, was not contemplated nor even imagined. If the force of the United States is to be used for such a purpose, then Mr. Cleveland, and only he, will be responsible for whatever horrors may follow. may follow

MR. BLOUNT'S REPORT.

Such detached and fragmentary portions of Honolulu arouse an amazed indignation. The To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Amazement is a very feeble word to describe the sensation produced by the news of Secretary Gresham's report on the Hawaiian question upon the arrival of the Canadian Pacific steamer Warimoo last week. Incredulity was expressed on all sides; it was pronounced a "Take." But telegrams sent to Vancouver for transmission to Honolulu to the Government and private parties soon placed the matter beyond doubt.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

In ground of Mr. Elount's own remarks so closely resemble the well-known expressed in the well-known expression from that the country had uniformly prospered under those who knew them? The Committee of Thirteen appointed on the 14th of January, which conducted the revolution ending on the 17th in the establishment of the Provisional Government, is intimately acquainted with all that occurred. Every one of them except Mr. Thurston, who is absent, personally offered to furnish such information. They were given to understand that when their evidence was wanted they stand that when their evidence was wanted they would be called upon. Only two or at most stand that when their evidence was wared they would be called upon. Only two or at most three were asked for any information, and then they were checked and restrained as though they were in court, and it was determined to extort from them information on one line only and

was entertained by Spreckels, and where he made an address to a Royalists' meeting. We bore it all patiently, trusting and believing that he would be fair-minded and honorable, and at least make a true report of affairs in Hawaii connected with the overthrew of the Queen's

MR. PLOUNTS TREATMENT OF MINISTER STEVENS.

Americans and others were indignant at the sulting comments upon the noble commander, Captain Wiltse. To the writer's personal knowltry. Mr. Stevens was careful not to overstep the bounds of efficial propriety. The same is true of Captain Wiltse. Upon the evening of January 17, after we were in possession and the functions of a government were assumed, meet-ing Captain Wiltse near the Government Build-

WHY TROOPS WERE LANDED

ashington Administration in its treatment of | naval forces overthrew the Queen. Expecting the mob violence above referred to, and yielding to the carnest solicitation of many citizens, the com-mittee of Public Safety asked that marines might mittee of Public Safety asked that marines might be landed for the protection of women, children and property against a mob. Enough for this purpose were landed and no more. Contrary to Mr. Blount's assertion, they were stationed at the most central point available. Honolulu lies something like a heavy letter T. along the shore, with a portion of the town extending toward the mountains. The marines were stationed at the junction of the arms of the letter. In view of this it is an insult to intelligence to say they were not properly placed. That they were near the Government building was purely accidental, as only near there was found an available building. During the revolution they did not appear upon only near there was found an available buildin During the revolution they did not appear up

After the great mass-meeting of Monday, the After the great mass-meeting of Monday, the revolutionists rapidly prepared themselves for the attack, collecting arms and ammunition in a manner so public as to indicate that popular sentiment was with them, and that they would not be interfered with. The only shot fired dur ing the revolution was resisting an attempt attack. When the Provisional Government took possession of the headquarters of the Hawaitan Government, they were followed in a few minutes by about 150 well-armed and determined men who marched in squads through the streets to that point, and after the proclamation was issued others arrived and volunteers poured in until before midnight it possessed a force of several hundred. These are well-known and incontrovertible facts, and they will be sustained by the verdict of history. Mr. Blount makes light of the Government building, as though its capture were of no importance; but it is and always has been the headquarters, the seat of the Hawailian Government; this is unanswerable. It is also Government; this is unanswerable. It is alsure that the unlawful and revolutionary acts of the Queen simply culminated on the 14th of Janary, and that the condition of the country at the ary, and that the condition of the country at that moment may well be described as chaotic. She had no force capable of maintaining public order, and did nothing the night preceding the revolu-tion to maintain quiet. The fact that two incen-diary fires took place that night in the most open

this.

If Mr. Blount means that the Queen's Government was overthrown by moral force, let it stand at that. Unquestionably the presence of United States troops and war vessels constantly exercised a very strong influence, and that influence always was and always will be against the despotic government which the Queen of Hawail attempted to set up, and that same influence would exist in any other part of the world under the same circumstances. It is also probable that the presence of these ships and of these troops struck terror into the hearts of all supporters of the Queen, for they all knew that they were attempting unlawful and unconstitutional acts, that they were, in short, trying to overturn what semblance yet remained of popular government in Hawail, and to establish an absolute despotism under which the Christian civilization, the intelligence, the property and all of the better and higher interests of the nation would be trampled beneath the feet of vice, ignorance, superstition and heathen despotism. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1893. this.

If Mr. Blount means that the Queen's Govern-

CAREER OF MRS. MAYBRICK'S MOTHER.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 18.-Recently a letter was reseived by County Clerk Fulwider from a New-York attorney inquiring about a divorce procured by the present Baroness von Roques, now in London, England, and the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is in prison for life for don, England, and the mother of Mrs. Mayorick, the American woman who is in prison for life for poisoning her husband. On January 4, 1868, two fashionable women came here, the younger having a little boy, age seven, and a girl of about five. The younger of the two brought suit for divorce as Caroline H. Rebello, from Charles Rebello, alleging that he compelled her to marry him through duress, fraud and misrepresentation, October II, 1865, in New-Jersey, and that he immediately deserted her and sailed for South America in a Venezuelan steamer. The plaintiff smaiden name was Caroline Holbrook, and she lived in New-York. She married a man named Chambers, but he died, and she married a wealthy South Carolina planter named Dubarry, and he also died, leaving her the two children referred to. Charles Rebello was an Italian Count, but why he deserted her no one knew. The elderly woman was Mrs. D. H. Holbrook, a millionaire widow, of New-York. The divorce was granted March 26, 1868, and Colonel John A. Keith and the woman immediately left the city. The little five-year-old girl who was with them here is the present Mrs. Maybrick.

It is thought the inquiry is instigated by the Italian Count Rebello, her divorced husband, who is seeking to bring suit to recover an interest to large landed estates his divorced wife had in Virginia and Kentucky.

The force of engineers and clerks employed by the Rapid Transit Commission has been increased. There are now about twenty engineers working under the direction of John Bogart, on the new under the direction of John Bogart, on the new plans for an independent elevated railroad system. The clerks who are working in the Tax Office, in the Stewart Building, getting the assessed valua-tion, owners' names, etc., have completed their work as far as Eleventh-st., on the West-st. line, work as far as Eleventh-st. on the West-st. line, and as far as Eighty-sixth-st. on the main line. The work is being done at great expense. Edward C. O'Brien, cierk to the commission, has charge of the work. At the meeting of the Board of Est-mate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office this morning the commission will probably ask for 150,000. The salaries of Mr. O'Brien and the other employes of the commission have not been paid since last April, and the commission is about a year behind in its rent for its offices in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Building, at No. 22 William-st. The commission will hold a public meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

lani's determined attempt to overthrow the Con- MR. DOLPH ON THE TARIFF.

HE ASSAILS THE POLICY OF THE PRESI-DENT.

THE COUNTRY UNIFORMLY PROSPEROUS UNDER PROTECTION-DISTRESS THE RESULT OF ALL EXPERIMENTS WITH FREE

LICAN PARTY HAS DONE.

Washington, Dec. 18 (Special.)-Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, to-day delivered in the Senate an able speech on the tariff. He sketched the history Mr. Blount's report as have yet been seen in of tariff legislation from the establishment of the Republic down to the time when the Republanguage of some portions of Mr. Blount's own lican party came into power in 1861, and brought viewed the advances made in wealth and the Democratic party to power, and the fears entertained that this means the abandonment

> of the speech were as follows: PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTION

of the protective policy and the substitution

of the principles advocated by Mr. Cleveland

and other free trade theorists. The main points

Mr. President: Upon the second day of the late special session of Congress, immediately after the receipt of the President's message, in which he atustries and our finances to the operation of the lections, made money scarce, and caused the susoff of the revenues, was the same cause which had always, during the whole period of our national existence, produced similar disastrous effects in this country, viz., the threatened abandonment of the protective system, the fear of handonment of the few instead of that of the many. This is a sixty of the few instead of that of the many. the protective system, the fear of hostile tariff leg-islation; and I then asserted, what I now repeat, that the only real prosperity this country has ever enjoyed has been under the protective system, and that all business and financial reverses that have overtaken our people can be directly traced to the the protective policy.

ity, owing to conditions in Europe or in our own ous. But the fact remains, as fully be secured by such protection to domestic indus-

tective tariff, which started the country again on a career of prosperity, revived old industries, started new ones, and furnished employment to laborers. Upon the accession, however, of the Democratic party to power, at the demand of the South, a Democratic Congress again in 1846 struck down Protection; and the policy of maintaining a tariff for the protection of American labor and American Industries did not again prevail until the Republican

party came into power.

It was not until after the enactment of the Act of 1828 that the Southern opposition to the tariff assumed importance. Mr. Calhoun, as we have seen, had favored the tariff of 1806, with the avowed purpose of protecting American manufactures, but he now changed his position. It had become aphe now changed his position. It had become ap-parent that manufactures could not be conducted with slave labor, and, therefore, could not be es-tablished or profitably maintained in the South, and that Protection helped to build up the indus-tries of the North. The politicians of the South followed the lead of Calboun. From that time forfollowed the lead of Canoni. From the third ward hostility to the protective tariff and the extension of slavery became the leading principles of the political creed of the Southern Democracy. The Southern hostility to the tariff produced the Nullification acts of South Carolina, and threatened the dissolution of the Union.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1846 TO 1861. The period from 1846 to 1861 is cited by the advocates of a tariff for revenue only as a prosperous period under a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. There were exceptional causes which

period under a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. There were exceptional causes which prevented our industries from feeling at once the full effect of the changes in the tariff; and the supposed prosperity of the country has been greatly exaggerated. From 18% to 18% the balance of trade against us was more than \$43,0000, and there were but two years in the whole period when the balance of trade was in our favor.

Under ordinary circumstances the country could not have paid this belance for a single year without producing great financial as well as business derangement. But the discovery of gold in California and the great yield of that metal from 18% to 1850 enabled us to pay the balance of trade against us. We were, however, thereby deprived of the beneficial effect of the great production of gold, and Europe received in exchange for her products almost the craire yield of our mines.

The large importations of foreign goods under the tariff of 18% not only prevented the development and prosperity of our manufactories, but the foreign market for our agricultural products was not greatly increased on account of our larger importations. The English corn haws were repealed in 18%. The Mexican War caused the expenditure among our people of many millions in excess of the ordinary expenses of the Government. The famine in freiand and the revolutions in Europe followed in 18%, which so disturbed the industries of Europe that exportations to the United States were limited, while an increased demand was created abroad for our surplus agricultural products.

From 186 to 1861 we exported only 65,10,172 bushels of wheat, while during a single year, the year 1872, under protection, we exported 72,000,000 bushels of wheat, while during a single year, the year expense of the entire fifteen years under a revenue tariff. In each of the years 1885, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1887 and 1891 we exported more wheat than we exported during the whole period from 1816 to 1801 under the Walker tariff.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE. The Republican party came into power with an under a revenue system which neither protected American industries nor furnished sufficient revenue for the economical conduct of the Govern-ment; when the Government was without credit, ment; when the Government was without credit, and when our bonds, drawing 12 per cent interest, sold in the markets of the world at 17 per cent discount; when treason stalked openly in the land, the National capital was in Jeopardy, the Union on the verge of dissolution, the Navy scattered, our arsenals plundered, the Treasury robbed, the whole Government service poisoned with treason, without money, without credit, without a Navy, without an Army or munitions of war, the Republican party took control of the Government. It manned the ship of State, with President Lincoln at the helm, and with courage, with loyaity to the Union and republican institutions, with a belief in the justice of its cause, with confidence that in the end right would prevail, with hope and patience and determination, it entered upon the gizantic task of preserving the Union and of restoring the industries of the country. It raised immense armies, it provided a Navy, it raised the funds necessary to carry on the war, it subdued the Rehellion, and preserved the Union.

But it did more, it started the wheels of industry. It gave employment to labor. It established the credit of the Government. It paid immense sums in the reduction of the public debt. It brought

about a period of prosperity which, with slight interruptions consequent upon the inflation of the currency and the return to specie payments, continued for nearly a third of a century; a period of progress in all that makes a Nation great and powerful and its people prosperous and happy, such as was never before witnessed in any country.

INDUSTRY IS AFRAID OF THE DEMOCRACY. The Democratic party has come into power again, and, wedded to Free Trade, unwilling to be convinced by the great object lesson our present industrial ondition affords that its tariff theories are wrong enles that the Democratic success and the threat Democratic friends ransack history, and draw on their imaginations for causes to account for exhibit conditions. But the fact will go down it sing conditions. But the fact will go down it is consisted for the fact will go down it is good fact the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it is good fact with the fact will go down it in t is grand march of cymeaton.

Ind National prosperity.

As time advanced the extent of the calamity which
had overtaken the cause or Protection became aphad overtaken the cause or Protection became aphad overtaken the cause or protection became
had overtaken the cause of the calamity which
had overtaken the cause of protection became aphad overtaken the cause of the cause o

Our Democratic friends delight to conbrought disaster to our industries, which had closed | wealth of the New-England States, of New-York and Pennsylvania, and other old States when borers out of employment, which had forced col- manufactures flourish and where great centres on and failure of our banks, and the falling Union and that of the Southern and Western States

No one will question the accuracy of the local presented. The only question upon which there can be a difference of opinion is as to what is the cause of the great decline in the price of articles of necessity. It will be observed that nearly all the articles named in the table which farmers buy are ditulate articles, and that in the brief period of twenty years these prices have declined to per cent, and in some cases to per cent.

This table proves that domestic competition in the United States, which can only be induced under protection from foreign cheap labor products, has been and is still forcing down the prices of domestic products. This decrease in prices occurred under a protective tariff.

Our free-trade friends endeavor to account for this decrease and for the prosperity of the countries of the content of the prosperity of the countries of the content of the prosperity of the countries of the content of the content of the content of the prosperity of the countries of the content of th

PREE TRADE GIVES NO WIDER MARKET. Now, let me examine, for a moment, the argu-

Now, let me examine, for a moment, the argument that free trade would give us a wider market for our surplus products. The assertion is constantly made that if we do not buy of foreign countries they will not buy of us. I have, on formor occasions, called attention to the fact that we do not buy of any foreign nation; that is, of the Government; and no foreign nation buys of us. Our foreign commerce is carried on by individuals, and is regulated, like all commercial transactions, by selfish interests if an impocter is about to purchase goods, he does not stop to inquire whether the balance of trade is in our favor or against us, or what the tariff laws of other countries are. He buys where he can buy what he wants cheapest, and pays for his purchases with gold.

If a wheat merchant in Livernool wants or account. old. If a wheat merchant in Liverpool wants a carso

ne wants cheapest, and pays
gold.

If a wheat merchant in Liverpool wants a cargo
of wheat, he does not care what duffes are levied
on British products in American ports, but buys his
wheat where he can buy cheapest, quantity and
quality considered, whether what he buys is the
product of our Western prairies or of the Argengentins Republic, whether it has been raised by
Ruselan serfs or by Indian ryofs, if exchange
were carried on between nations only, or by burter, that is, by the exchange of products only,
there might be something in the proposition that
if we do not buy of foreign countries we cannot
sell to them. But foreign trade is not a system
of barter. Gold is a tool of international commerce and the universal measure of value and the
medium in which balances of trade are settled.

Gur own experience shows that the balance of
trade with other countries may be largely in ougfavor for years and the balance be received in
gold. Our experience with other countries, Brazil
for instance, shows that we continue a large foreign trade although the balance of trade may be
for many years against us. The balance of frade
between the United States and Brazil has been
for years against us to the extent of about \$50,
600,000 per annum. The fact is that other countries
buy of our products every year all they need for
consumption. They would continue to do so if
they could buy as cheaply of us as elsewhere, even
though we were to build a Chinese wall around
this country to prevent the Importation of foreign
products. And if we were to admit everything
produced in foreign countries, or rather the inhabitants of
these countries, would not buy a dollar's worth of
our products unless these products could be purchased upon the most advantageous terms or their
necessities compelled them to purchase. CHANGED SENTIMENT SHOULD BE NOTED.

Mr. President, it is assumed that the political Mr. President, it is assumed that the political majority in Congress has been commissioned by the American people to strike down the protective aystem and enact a tariff for revenue only, to adopt the English system of free trade, and upon the face of things there is ground for the claim. The last Presidential election was fought ostensibly upon the tariff issue. The platform of the Democratic party contained a more radical declaration against a protective tariff than ever before made by any political party, and the bisue was squarely made by the Republican platform. The Democratic candidate for President was the great apostic of free trade in this country, and at the election received a majority of votes. The result of the election was to make it possible for the Democratic party to put its threat against the protective policy into execution.

But I have my own views as to the causes which defeated the Republican party and placed the Democratic party in power. I do not think the result was a deliberate verdict of the people upon the tariff question. The Democratic victory was rather the result of a world-wide dissatisfaction with existing conditions and government everywhere, because it is charged with the execution of the laws, the maintenance of public order and the protection of personal and property rights—a dissatisfaction increased and intensified in this country by the unfortunate labor troubles at Homested and elsewhere.

The experience of the country since the 4th of March last has taught the people a lesson which all the efforts of the friends of protection failed to teach.

Mr. President, ordinarily I would not attempt to prevent the Democratic majority from committing an act that would prove to be political suicide; but majority in Congress has been commissioned by

of a destruction of the protective system that I sincerely hope our Democratic friends will pause in their purpose to force free trade upon the people of the United States, and that they will take notice of the changed public sentiment of the country, and, taking this notice, they will cease in their efforts to destroy the industries of the country.

THE SEVEN "RUSHERS" REINSTATED.

COLUMPIA SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN, IN FIG MASS-MEETING, PROMISE TO ABOLISH THEIR PLAYFULLY ROUGH PRACTICES.

The freshman and sophomore classes of Columbia College, of both Arts and Mines, held a joint massmeeting in the Law School yesterday afternoon to consider the cases of the seven men suspended for rushing on December 11. As the result of their action, President Low has reinstated the men on action, President Low has reinstated the men on the condition that the classes keep certain pledges. Promiscuous rushing on the college campus and in the streets at class dinners is probably abolished

President Low believes that the responsibility in uch matters should rest with the students, and it was the Board of Student Representatives that called the meeting of yesterday, and for the first Knapp, jr., president of the senior class in the Art | that it was for the public good. Some of the doing School and chairman of the Board of Student Representatives, called the meeting to order. The largest bitrary than authorized by martial law, and mich lecture room in the college was filled to overflowing. If contested, he found unconstitutional. sophomores were gathered in a solid mass at the left of the room, and the freshmen on the right. Here and there was a group of upper-class men, attracted by the unprecedented gathering. Edward that certain diseases are present in his house, Brownson, president of the cenior class in the Law School, presented the case. He spoke of the great need of more college spirit and maintained that intense class feeling was antagonistic to this. He urged all students to unite with the alumni in abolishing a practice which was bringing merely discredit on the college. H. S. Chatfield, president thiete, argued in like manner.

d this policy. A resolution was then passed, with absolutely no poposition, declaring the meeting's desire to cooperate with the board in abelianing promiseuous rushing around the college. It was decided that each of the classes ratify this resclution at separate meetings, and that every man present consider it his duty to use all his influence to stop these rushes. The meeting then adjourned, with prolonged cheering for Columbia and each of the classes. opposition, declaring operate with the bo-rushing around the to the suspended men restoring them for so long as their classes lived up to the promises.

TO COMMEMORATE THE SWAMP FIGHT.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS TO HOLD ITS ANNUAL DINNER TO-NIGHT.

Society of Colonial Wars in the State New-York will hold its second annual dinner at 7:30 exists only in the Imagination. The scare affords o-night at the Hotel Walterf. The occasion is the 18th anniversary of the Swamp Fight in King tions, which must be endured, however Philip's War. Before the dinner will take place the work may be done, or however needless. When the annual election of officers. Covers will be laid no other danger threatens we always have

courses will be made by Abram R. Valentine and | we breathe being loaded with S. Parker, chief of the Six Nations, will speak; eneral Horace Porter will respond for the Sons of St. Andrew Society; S. Franklin Stanton, for the

Nicholas Society; Clarence W. Bowen, for the New-England Society; General O. O. Howard, for no longer confess to the possession of the simplest Army and Navy; Admiral Braine, for the fork Society of Colonial Wars; James Mifflin, for the Pennaylvania Society; General Joseph Lancas- profession has already received notice to send ter Brent, for the Maryland Society; General Will-

ter Brent, for the Maryland Society; General William F. Drayer, for the Massachusetts Society, Nathan G. Pond, for the Connecticut Society, and Rear-Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U. S. N., for the District of Columbia Society.

Others to be present are: From New-York—T. J. Others to be present are: From New-York—T. J. Cakiey Rhimelander, Thomas Ludlow Ogden, Frederic H. Betts, William G. Davies, Howard R. Bayne, Frederic Gallatin; from Pennsylvania—Dr. Edward Shippen, U. S. N.; T. Chester Walbridge, William MacPherson Horner, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, from Maryland—George Nerbury Mackenzie, Edwin Harvey Smith; from Massachusetts—Francis E. Abbot, James Atkins Noyes; from Connecticut—Satterice Swir-wout; from the District of Columbia—Charles Edward Coon and Lieutenant will present Ind'an calumets, which will

deputy tressurer-general, S. Victor Stanton, of Stamford, C.inn., registrar-general, George Norbury Mackenzie, of Baltimore, historian general, Dr. Francis E. Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass.; chaplain-general, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, of Phila-delphia; Surgeon-general, Dr. Samuel Clagett Chew.

____ MONEY NEEDED FOR THE MUSEUM OF ART

THE TRUSTEES TO ASK FOR \$95,000 PROM THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE-A DEFICIENCY TO BE MET THIS YEAR.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will appear before the Board of Estimate at II o'clock this morning to ask for \$95,000 for the maintenance of the institution for the coming year. They will base this request on Chapter No. 419 of the

Many petitions have been forwarded to Governor Flower and more will be soon for the pardon of Miss Ellen Cummins, an actress, who is now in the Tombs. Her offence was stealing a diamond pin from a friend. She pawned it for a few dollars, and it was shown that she stole it in a fit of des-peration to provide food and shelter for her mother, When the woman who owned the pin heard of this she asked for mercy for Miss Cummins, and Recorder Smyth imposed the lightest sentence in his power, twenty days' imprisonment. About half of the time has now elapsed, but other actors who have taken an interect in the case wish to remove

have taken-an interect in the case wish to remove something of the stigma of the imprisonment by giving Miss Cummins a pardon as a Christmas gift.

The movement for a pardon began with the company playing "The Other Man," which was then in Providence. As soon as the news of the sentence was received the manager went to a printing office and had the petitions printed, and at night after the play was over the whole company, with the company from another theatre in the city, went to the printing office and worked at folding the petitions and putting them in envelopes. They were then mailed to some 2,000 theatres all over the country, with the request that they should be signed and forwarded to the office of "The New Dramatic News," in this city. They have been coming in rapidly, and are sent to Albany as fast as received. Several thousand signatures have already been forwarded.

A PHYSICIAN'S PROTEST

SANITARY LAWS AND PURSONAL RIGHTS

THE HEALTH BOARD CHARGED WITH BEING PATRICE TOO INQUISITORIAL AND FOL-LOWING TOO MANY FADS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It seems that something should be said about the working of this Board of Health, in view of its recent mandates and its anxiety about health of the public. It must not be taken to granted that the concern manifested about protecting the public in this regard, though well meant, is necessarily practical; in other words, of advantage to the "protected." Many of the shortcomings of the board have been, doublies, over-looked in consequence of the belief that it has the ability to protect the citizen from dreaded diseases. It is therefore but natural that this political medical body has not moderated its own importance in this regard. It seems to the writer that the board has been endowed with undue power in carrying out its edicts, which are often time brought together in a joint meeting the tra-ditional foes, sophomores and freshmen. Sheppard years without protest, since the belief has been of the board would seem to be scarcely less at Man is generally willing to make great sacrifices for the protection of the sacred rights pertaining

to his home, his castle; yet when it is reported

nay, when their presence is only feared, his private rights are no longer respected, and his home may be rendered uninhabitable by a simple order of the Health Board, based upon the dictum of a so-called sanitary engineer. On the complaint of an incompetent practitioner, or an ignorant tenant, whose fears have been aroused, the plumbing may of the third-year law class, and an old-time Yale be taken out of the house, the very walls scraped down, the cellar cemented, etc., and the owner must not only bear with the injustice, but pay the bill If they would co-operate with the board, it was the bourn's belief that President Low would reinstate the seven suspended men. Sheppard Knapp, ir, president, '94, Arts; Boyd Van Benthuysen, president, '95, Mines, and E. Eilery Anderson, Jr., president, '97, Arts, were the committee that had advised this policy. tepresentatives to the four classes declaring that of expenses. It would be an almost impossible business parlors on almost every corner from the Battery to Westchester. Now, this outrageous custom of ripping out water and drainage pipes and the like has no other excuse for its practice, erally, than the superstitious belief that from defective drainage typhoid fever, diphtheria, and so forth, Were such the fact, fae race of plumbers, who live and have their being around drain pipes and sewers, would soon disappear from their malodorous environments, which is by

These high-handed proceedings, to say nothing of other so-called sanitary measures, as disinfection, for example, have been endured so long that sity. The oracular announcements respecting con ing from the board, have the effect of keeping the public frightened, though the danger frequently an excuse for vaccinating and disinfecting visita-Grace will be said by the society's chap- Croton water impurities to fall back upon, so that this excellent fluid is becoming unknown as a beverage to those who have the means to purchase some of the many artificial waters manufactured. subject of atmospheric impurities. The very all

it follows that between breathing and drinking w are speedily working our passage to the shades of peace on our inevitable journey I cann stand, but the board new proposes to put us on the rack; notice is served upon us that we may form of sore throat with impunity, since it may Murray, for the New- be the means of propagating germs liable, when set loose, to infect the entire community. samples of sputa to the board's laboratory of all suspected cases, a scheme well calculated to alarm patient, and, indeed, to carry terror into the household. The very poor can scarcely avoid this inquisitorial procedure, though the better to do are more protected. Thus, as I am writing, "The New-York Medical Journal" comes to hand with a letter of protest against this very obtrusiveness,

which I beg to quote: 16 East Thirtieth-st., Nov. 27, 1898.

Sir: A recent experience with the Health Department prompts me to ask if you or any of your readers can give me the information I have failed to obtain from that department. Some time ago I reported a case of oked as a token of peace.

theria occurring in a private house. Shortly after my concert's officers are: Governor-general, Fred-theria reasonable to exercitary-general, Edward Trenchard, treasonable to exercitary-general, Edward Trenchard, treasonable to exercitary-general, Edward Trenchard, treasonable to exercitary the properties of the child that "if the physician knew his business he would have sent them a specimen." His conduct, as reported to me, was discourteous. I have written twice to the department asking by what right written twice to the department asking by what right such a demand was made. To this question no answer has been received. Has there been any recent enactment which gives them such right? No effer was made to examine the sanitary condition of the premises, or to find out what precautions were being taken for the protection of the other inmates. If the Board of Health has made such a law it should have notified the physicians. If there had been any question of diagnosis I would have taken a culture for my own satisfaction. In their seal to obtain this, it seems to me they overlooked matters more important than the diagnosis.

STUYVESANT F. MORRIS. M. D.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will appear before the Islamic of Estimate at II o'clock this morning to ask for \$85,000 for the maintenance of the institution for the coming year. They will base this request on Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and Chapter No. 450 of the Laws of 1825, and 1825

save his soul, namely, the tubulance set.?

But in all seriousness, let a check be put upon the absurd course these matters are taking. Let it not be forgotten that the range of actual usefulness of a health machine is almost entirely limited to insuring cleanliness which, for that matter, should be accomplished by the Street Cleaning Department, aided by the police. There are thousands of persons, to be found in all walks of life, having inherited diseased constitutions, and having often further impaired them by vicious habits, who have but a slender hold on life. There are destructive agencies at work within the body, aided by outward influences as well, in both of which bugs of all degrees are the important contingent, which irresistibly sap the life of these defective members of the race, while the fit survive. Some of the common modes of death, when the end finally comes to the broken down, are comprised in the names tuberculosis and diphtheria. The Board of Health cannot either lessen or decrease the mortality of these defectives by any of the methods they propose. As for the danger to public health from the alleged contagiousness of these diseases, it may be said that every one is constantly exposed to them in one way or another, specially the mea, who spend so much of their time in the examination of dangerous sputa, etc.; and were there any real danger a most alarming rate of mortality would prevail among them. On the contrary, their lives seem to be preserved even better than hose of the sanitary piumber, who is so loath to see the happy hunting ground of his kind, where sewers are no more and microbes cease to exist.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1835.